

New York Tribune

First to Last—the Truth: News—Editorials
—Advertisements
Member of the Audit Bureau of Circulations

SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1918

Owned and published daily by The Tribune Association,
a New York Corporation. Office: 150 N. York St.,
New York City. Editor: Walter Dill Scott. Secretary:
F. A. Ruter. Treasurer: Address: Tribune Building, 154
Nassau Street, New York. Telephone: Beckman 3000.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES—By Mail, including Postage:
IN THE UNITED STATES: OUTSIDE OF GREATER
NEW YORK

FIRST AND SECOND ZONES—Within 150 Miles of
New York City:

Daily and Sunday	1.75	6 mo.	\$10.00	1 mo.	\$1.00
Daily only	1.50	6 mo.	\$9.00	1 mo.	.75
Sunday only	.25	6 mo.	1.50	1 mo.	.25

THIRD TO EIGHTH ZONES, INCLUSIVE—More than
150 Miles from New York City:

Daily and Sunday	\$11.00	\$6.00	\$3.00	\$1.00
Daily only	9.00	4.50	2.25	.75
Sunday only	2.00	1.00	.50	.25

CANADIAN RATES:

Daily and Sunday	\$11.00	\$6.00	\$3.00	\$1.00
Daily only	9.00	4.50	2.25	.75
Sunday only	2.00	1.00	.50	.25

FOREIGN RATES:

Daily and Sunday	\$24.00	\$12.00	\$6.00	\$2.25
Daily only	18.00	9.00	4.50	1.75
Sunday only	6.00	3.00	1.50	.75

Entered at the Postoffice at New York as Second Class
Mail Matter

GUARANTEE

You can purchase merchandise advertised in THE
TRIBUNE with absolute safety—for if dissatisfaction re-
sults in any case THE TRIBUNE guarantees to pay your
money back upon request. No red tape. No quibbling.
We make good promptly if the advertiser does not.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use
for publication of all news dispatches received by it or
not otherwise credited in this paper and also the local
news of spontaneous origin published herein.
All rights of reproduction of all other matter herein
are reserved.

**The President has finally an-
nounced that the American mili-
tary policy from this time on is
centred on the Western front,
and we have declined to be di-
verted from that one thing—
General March, chief of staff.**

The Case of Hearst

As he met the storm of public fury
that broke upon him after the assassina-
tion of President McKinley by shrieking
that *The Sun* had attacked him out of
envy or at the instigation of "the inter-
ests," so now Hearst employs all of his
noisy resources to make believe that
there is no case between himself and the
American people, but that what is taking
place is a newspaper fight between The
Tribune alone on one side and his ten
newspapers and seven magazines on the
other.

That was perhaps the best defensive
line he had. It worked seventeen years
ago. The name of his New York paper
was changed from *The Journal to The
American*, its grief over the martyrdom
of the President was louder, more colored
and more consuming of news print than
that of any other newspaper; Arthur
Brisbane's outrageous Bolshevism was
canned for a time, and *The Sun*, for ex-
posing all this sickly camouflage, was de-
nounced as an organ of predatory capital-
ism.

This is the first time we have men-
tioned the interesting parallelism. We
were resolved, so far as possible, to con-
fine ourselves to the issue of Hearst's
sedition and to let his journalism alone.
He has attacked The Tribune's circula-
tion, editorially and through his sabotag-
ing agents in the field. We have never
until this instant made any editorial use
of the fact that in greater New York the
daily circulation of *The American* has
fallen more than 100,000 copies a day
since last October. We have refrained
from doing many things which, although
very effective in a newspaper feud, might
have weakened The Tribune's real fight
against Hearst by giving it an infection
of commercial rivalry.

Now, in spite of anything we can do,
a newspaper fight is about to take place.
It is not upon our seeking, but indirectly
upon his. The Tribune can not and will
not by any set of circumstances be put in
the position of supporting the Hearst
newspapers in a struggle with the news-
dealers. If the newsdealers boycott the
Hearst papers, as they have voted to do,
and if for that reason the other publish-
ers then refuse to sell their papers to the
newsdealers, The Tribune will act alone.
It will supply all newsdealers alike, with-
out any distinctions whatever.

All of this is incidental and unexpect-
ed. But nevertheless, if it happens, it
will be easier than before for Hearst to
say that our interest in him and his
works was commercial and rivalrous
from the beginning. Therefore, we deem
it proper to say for the first time that
The Tribune's campaign against disloyal-
ty in which Hearst finds himself in-
volved was undertaken by us at the spe-
cific and urgent request of that depart-
ment of the Federal government which
is charged with the task of suppressing
sedition.

Mr. Gompers Is Set Right

The Senate Military Affairs Commit-
tee stands firm on the proposition that
the "work or fight" rule shall apply
equally to all draft registrants. Why
shouldn't it? Mr. Samuel Gompers has
protested against the application of the
rule to members of labor unions who
receive deferred classification because
they are doing essential work.

Mr. Gompers is asking special privi-
leges for the labor unions. Secretary
Baker has hitherto encouraged him in
doing that. But special privileges are
out of line with the principle of univer-
sal military service.

Senator Thomas made a complete and
crushing answer to Mr. Gompers' pro-
test when he wrote:

Favor and privilege should be unknown,
as far as possible, in this war. We are
not by exempting certain classes extend-
ing favors to them. We are merely utiliz-
ing their peculiar abilities in essentially
necessary directions. As long as they are
used their exemption should continue.

When they are not used I think it should
cease.

In his report on the new draft bill
Senator Chamberlain has also met this
plea for exceptional consideration with
perfect logic and candor. He says:

The provision does not pretend to in-
terfere with the right of any man to
cease labor whenever it pleases him to do
so, but simply says to him that if he
does cease he shall, under such regula-
tions as the President may prescribe,
subject himself to the draft as though he
had not been exempted in the first in-
stance.

The justice of this provision, the com-
mittee believes, will appeal to the good
sense and patriotism of the whole country.

There can be no deferred classifica-
tion workers who are at the same time
non-workers. Mr. Gompers was misled
as to the meaning of the "work or
fight" injunction. He now has been set
right. And his own sense of fairness
should make him admit that he has seen
a new light.

Do It!

The Public Service Commission is "in-
vestigating" the subway. But what in
heaven's name is there to investigate?
There are plenty of rails. Put cars on
them. Put them on at the first moment
possible. That is all there is to the sub-
way problem. Only, for everybody's
sake, do it!

The facts of the new subway have
been crying aloud night and morning
ever since it opened. Every subway user
has known them. He has been part of
them. He has lost hours of time and all
the temper he ever hoped to have. He
has been pulled and pushed and mauled,
and has panted and cursed and sweltered.
He has seen the pretty official schedules
devised by Mr. Shonts for the P. S. C. to
play with cut neatly in two. He has seen
worse crowding than the old subway ever
dreamed of. And all the while the P. S.
C. was announcing improvement—until
it decided to "investigate!"

Why doesn't a Public Service Commis-
sioner put his nose into the East Side
subway at rush hours? Or, if that is ask-
ing too much, can't he hire somebody to
do it for him? Just count the trains.
That is all the brain power that is re-
quired. Even a Public Service Commis-
sioner might do that.

Count the trains and order enough on
to carry the passengers. Of course Mr.
Shonts and Mr. Hedley are short of men.
They will be short of men just as long as
the P. S. C. will stand being hoodwinked.

Put the cars on the rails!

Two Kings Sit on a Coffin

It is hard to overcome an imperious
habit. While German armies are reeling
on the West front and Russia is rising
to avenge the Brest-Litovsk dismember-
ment the two Teuton Kaisers are meet-
ing at German Grand Headquarters to
settle the fate of Poland. Is Poland to
be incorporated into the unwieldy, de-
caying empire of the Hapsburgs or is an
"independent" buffer kingdom to be cre-
ated under the domination of Germany?

Nobody asks the Poles. They are chat-
tels, to be disposed of at the pleasure of
the two powers which now have military
possession of their territory. It should
be a pleasure to them to accept the rule
of the All-Highest in Berlin or of his
feeble echo in Vienna.

Absolutists like the Hohenzollerns and
the Hapsburgs forget nothing and learn
nothing. Prussian Poland is an endur-
ing memorial to the inability of the
Prussian state to conquer the will and
subdue the spirit of the Polish race. Even
the relatively gentle policy of
Vienna with Galicia has not won the
Austrian Poles away from their dream
of national regeneration. What, then,
can either Germany or Austria-Hungary
hope to do with enlarged Polish holdings
except to battle on a grander scale with
the imperishable Polish aspirations, now
quickened to a ferment by the upheaval
of racial ambitions all over Eastern Eu-
rope?

It is a sardonic comedy—this confer-
ence of Wilhelm and Karl to dispose of
the Polish inheritance. Poland is not
dead. The Polish estate is not to be par-
titioned. Dr. Wilhelm Mühlen wrote in
his famous diary: "I have always firmly
maintained that the subjugation of
Poland could never be achieved, even
though three emperors should sit on the
coffin of Polish freedom, because so long
as the Poles lived they would defend
themselves."

Only two emperors sit on the coffin
now. What Dr. Mühlen said is the truth
of history. Poland is a spiritual thing
which will elude the grasp of the materi-
alists in Berlin and Vienna. They have
no sense of moral and spiritual values.
At a time when a new Czechoslovak
state is emerging out of the wreck of
Austria-Hungary the Teutonization of
Poland becomes unthinkable.

The two Kaisers are distributing im-
aginary booty. They are sitting down to
a Barmecide feast. Poland is for the
Poles. Bohemia, Moravia and the other
Czechoslovak lands are for the Czechos-
lovaks. If the two Kaisers don't believe
it they only have to hearken to the guns
on the Western front and to the distant
rumble of German downfall in Russia.

The Horrid Suspicion

As we have said, the Ways and Means
Committee has a feud with profits, as
such, and regards the war as an oppor-
tunity to level them off.

The Secretary of the Treasury wants
revenue to run the war and isn't inter-
ested so much in making the economic
system over.

That is the true explanation of the
bewildering controversy over the merits,
respectively, of a war profits tax and an
excess profits tax. For the clear distinc-
tion between them we can do no better
than to quote Mr. McAdoo, who says:

"By a war profits tax we mean a tax
upon profits in excess of those realized

before the war. By an excess profits tax
we mean a tax upon profits in excess of
a given return upon capital. The theory
of a war profits tax is to tax profits due
to the war. The theory of an excess
profits tax is to tax profits over and above
a given return on capital."

Everybody can see that, even the
Ways and Means Committee; and no-
body objects to a flat war profits tax of
80 per cent, as Mr. McAdoo desires. It
is where he speaks of the excess profits
tax on its merits that the row begins.
He says—the Secretary of the Treasury
says:

"The excess profits tax exempts capital
and burdens brains, ability and energy."

He does not propose to abolish the
excess profits tax. He only wants it left
at the present maximum of 60 per cent.
The Ways and Means Committee is
obliged to look at the Secretary of the
Treasury askance. After all, did he
come through Wall Street quite un-
spoiled? Is he, perhaps, secretly com-
mitted to the anti-social doctrine that
there is economic use in profits? Has
the task of financing the war fallen, in-
deed, into the hands of a conservative?
These are grave misgivings, and Mr.
Kitchen does not wholly conceal them.
He says:

"The Ways and Means Committee
wishes to write a revenue bill that will
get those who profited before the war as
well as those who are still profiteering.
But the Treasury wants to get only
present profiteers and let those who
profited before the war escape."

As for profits, even high profits, Mr.
McAdoo believes they cannot be helped,
and says:

"The one sure way is to tax away the
excessive profits when they have been
realized."

That is practical and convincing, and
acceptable even to the Ways and Means
Committee, so far as it goes. But it
does not strike at the institution of
profit, and that, apparently, is what Mr.
Kitchen wants to do.

The Use of Abating Luxuries

This country is not alone in its deep
reluctance to get down to a stern war
basis. It is only now, after four years of
tremendous struggle, that England will
take up seriously the proposal virtually
to suppress many luxuries by means of
heavy taxation. The special committee
to make recommendations for new taxes
proposes a rate of twopence in the
shilling, or 16 per cent, for example, on
all cigars costing over eighteen cents,
tobacco retailing for more than twenty-
five cents an ounce, men's suits costing
more than \$40, restaurant dinners ex-
ceeding \$1.25 a person and hotel accom-
modations beyond a certain price. This
will also be levied on all kinds of jew-
elry, silks, perfumes, yachts, motor cars,
pictures, pianos, billiard tables and all
their like. Men's shoes shall not cost
more than \$10 or women's shoes more
than \$8.75.

The proposed tax is a wide one, em-
bracing all such luxuries as rent paid for
fishing and shooting preserves, or the
purchase of live game, but exemption is
to be made on works of art, purchases
for museums, on the first sale of pictures
by artists, except for portraits exceeding
a fee of \$600.

We cordially commend the report of
this committee to the attention of Mr.
Kitchen and his committee at Washing-
ton. Mr. Schwab says that we cannot
build concrete ships because we cannot
get such odds and ends for ships as ship
valves and petcocks and binnacles and
binoculars. He says that in a single dis-
trict on the Pacific Coast the shipping
work is 15,000 men short. We cannot
have an army of 5,000,000 men in
France by dreaming of it. It must be
sent in ships and sustained by ships.
Yet committees go to Washington day
after day, from this trade or that, to
bespeak tenderness for the luxury-mak-
ing industries. Some way or other we
must have the ships and the supplies for
them, and with labor 101 per cent em-
ployed and a shortage of coal, a shortage
of men, a shortage of steel and much
else, a steep restriction of the making of
vanities is imperatively called for. We
think none will seriously protest, pro-
vided the government, in abating the
non-essentials, is ready in every case to
utilize the facilities, the energies and the
labor thereby released. Just to shut
them up emotionally would confound
confusion and do more harm than good.

Thú Carranza government has a tal-
ent for dodging behind the strict letter
of international law. Its argument that
it has a right to tax oil produced in Mex-
ico is good as far as it goes. But the
size of the domestic tax imposed is not
the real question at issue. Suppose that
Carranza should claim that he may
properly convert the oil industry into a
government monopoly and then forbid
the export of oil as an "unneutral" act.
That might be called an exercise of sov-
ereignty in the domestic field. But it
would go far beyond an ordinary ob-
servance of neutrality. It would involve
a discrimination against the Allies and
a service to Germany. It would subject
Mexico to reprisals. Does Mexico want
the world to understand that, like Fin-
land, she aspires to the proud status of
a German vassal state?

All for the Fatherland

Burglary is increasing at an appalling
rate in Germany, according to the "Frank-
furter Zeitung." The national policy is
being individualized, as it were.

New York's Loafers

From *The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle*
O. Henry would hardly know Broadway
and Forty-second Street any more. The
anti-loafing law has driven the gentlemanly
outlaws who used to sun themselves
there into hiding.

A CUP OF TEA WITH MR. HEARST



Bolo Pacha: "How beautifully he pours tea, my dear Bernstorff!"

Closing the Bolo Pacha Ring

PARIS, Aug. 14.—A government commission has sent to the Military Governor of Paris a report tend-
ing to charge Charles Humbert, a Senator and the former owner of "The Paris Journal," with communicating with
the enemy. A bill will be introduced at the opening of the Senate on September 17 providing for the suspension of
parliamentary immunity.

WHAT was coiled in the French flag is being remorselessly exterminated by
the Clemenceau government. The technique is progressive. The prosecu-
tion began with the case that was easiest to make—namely, that against
Bolo Pacha. It is proceeding steadily toward the man at the top. This is Joseph
Caillaux, former Premier of France, now in prison awaiting trial. The government
will not try him until it has successfully dealt with all the others—not until his
turn comes.

The toll so far has been heaviest in editors and publishers.
Bolo Pacha, whom William Randolph Hearst received in this country as a "dis-
tinguished journalist" anxious to discuss the newsprint paper famine—Bolo Pacha
was the first to be executed. He was shot at Vincennes, France, for the crime of
treason to the Allied cause.

Next was M. Duval, editor of *Le Bonnet Rouge*. He, too, has been executed
for treason.
Miguel Almeréyda, a third editor in the treason ring, anticipated the law's
vengeance by committing suicide.

A fourth collaborator in Bolo Pacha's vineyard, Filippo Cavalline, is a fugitive
from France, under sentence of death.

Treason in each case consisted in attacking the spirit and morale of France
and spreading defeatist propaganda.

Fortified by all these convictions, the French government next placed on trial
Louis I. Malvy, formerly Minister of the Interior and a member of Caillaux's Cab-
inet. His case presented many subtleties. A charge of treason could not be sustained,
and the government abandoned that line of attack; but it did press successfully the
charge against M. Malvy that he communicated with the enemies of France and
failed to suppress treason. He has been banished from the country.

Senator Charles Humbert is now to be tried on the charge of having commerce
with the enemy and receiving German money from the United States.

Senator Humbert owned *The Paris Journal*. He sold it to Bolo Pacha, who
paid him for it \$1,000,000 of the German gold he received in the United States from

Count von Bernstorff. Immediately Bolo had obtained control of *The Paris Journal*
he invested German gold heavily in other French newspapers, all with the inten-
tion, as was proved at his trial, "to discourage France and lead her to a disastrous
peace."

Almost the first thing he did after getting control of *The Paris Journal* was to
write a two-column eulogy of William Randolph Hearst, accompanied by a two-col-
umn portrait. This was two months after he had met Hearst in New York. Bolo
Pacha's eulogy was in part as follows:

"William Randolph Hearst is figuring in the front rank as a Gotha Ameri-
can. Who would dare to deny the kingdom of publicity to this man, who himself
owns eleven great daily newspapers, several of which are regarded as the most
important organs in the old and new world; a number of magazines; a news
agency which is distributing news to more than four hundred newspapers; who
in addition is supplying more than 3,000 moving picture theatres with films? This
handler of the masses has brought under his control all the means by which
one can appeal to the crowd."

After Bolo's arrest Senator Humbert began to explain his relations with him.
In a letter addressed to Bolo, printed in *The Paris Journal* following Bolo's arrest,
Humbert—this was before Humbert's arrest—said:

"I might have said that it [the Hearst eulogy] was provoked by you on your
return from America, and at first written by you in an unacceptable form, which
would have led *Le Journal* into the most dangerous path. I finished by believ-
ing, on your word, in the sincerity of Hearst's change of heart in favor of
France and her allies. Events soon taught me you had deceived me, and when
the second time you returned to the charge to associate me with the same Hearst
in suspicious telegraphic combinations I categorically refused."

At the time referred to by Senator Humbert Bolo Pacha was spreading de-
featist propaganda in France through his newspapers there and Hearst was spread-
ing pacifist and anti-Ally doctrine in the United States, Canada and Mexico through
his numerous publications here.

Hearst now is using a lot of newsprint paper to explain how and why he re-
ceived Bolo Pacha at a time when Bolo was getting from Count von Bernstorff the
reptile fund that corrupted the French press.

A Blessing in Dis- guise

(From *The American Lutheran*)

STATE after state is barring the Ger-
man language as the medium of in-
struction in the schools and as the
vehicle of Gospel proclamation. It is in-
evitable that injustice is being done to
many loyal citizens of our country by il-
considered, passion-inspired legislation
and that a great number of good people
are in deep distress through inability to
receive spiritual ministrations in the lan-
guage they best understand and which has
been the medium of all their religious in-
struction. However, we cannot refrain
from observing that these real and severe
hardships under which parts of the Church
are at present laboring are not unmixed
with blessings. Divine Providence moves
in mysterious ways, and it seems that the
Almighty is for the general welfare of His
holy cause by compelling driving portions
of our beloved Church to adopt methods
and assume paths against the dire need of
which they had been blinded by training,
sentiment and custom. The abrupt and
compulsory relinquishment of traditional
methods is painful, but it may be benefi-
cial. We are optimistic enough to believe
that the accelerated transition from the
German language as a vehicle of worship
to the language of the country is a pro-
nounced blessing and will open up to our
Church a splendid vista of tremendous mis-
sionary opportunity. It is bound to revo-
lutionize the missionary viewpoint of those
who, alas! have clung too long to the idea
that the duty of the Lutheran Church on
the field of home missions consisted in
gathering in the stray Lutherans, particu-
larly those of German extraction, and per-
petuating among them, willy-nilly, the wor-
ship of God in the language of their
forefathers.

On Some Recent Allied Victories

BE HUMBLE, O my country! In this
hour,
Remember there are fiery paths to cross,
Undreamed of anguish and unreckoned
loss
To face with courage, ere the perfect flower
Of Peace shall blossom after hell's red
shower.
Be confident; be brave; yet also be
Like the great Christ in His humility;
Be mindful of the purpose of your power.

It is not gain you seek. It is not praise.
Therefore let pride be buried in the dust.
Fight on, forgetful of this flaming dower
Of sudden victory. There shall be days
Of darkness when your bright steel seems
like rust.
Be humble, O my country, in this hour!
CHARLES HANSON TOWNE.

Tag Your Child

To the Editor of The Tribune.
Sir: I read with great consternation
yesterday that 200 kiddies were separated
from their parents at Coney Island. May
I suggest that your paper start a tag cam-
paign? Why not have each child's name
and address plainly written on a tag, and
this securely fastened around its arm or
neck?
Much as the policemen enjoy the antics
of the youngsters, I believe they would
prefer to deliver the kiddies direct to their
natural guardians rather than enjoy their
melodious demands for "mother."
Now, just try what you can do to bring
about "quick delivery" of these precious
bundles.
K. B. VALLANCE.
New York, Aug. 11, 1918.

Probably Sent to Our Soldiers

(From *The Rochester Post-Express*)
What has become of the old-fashioned
summer magazine, with its three fiction
stories, an article on the trusts and 245
pages advertising perforated underwear?

School Lunches

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I was much interested in the state-
ment appearing in the newspapers last
week that President Somers of the Board
of Education had expressed his approval
of the luncheon served at Public School
40, and had ascertained that the nomi-
nal charge of 5 cents removed the objec-
tionable feature of charity. This state-
ment raises the question whether it is not
timely for the Board of Education to take
early action regarding the inauguration of
a school lunch system in all the schools in
the city.

It is apparent that there is a distinct
desire for the establishment and inaugu-
ration of such luncheons. On March 7,
1918, the board superintendents recom-
mended to the Board of Education the es-
tablishment of a Bureau of School Lunch-
eons. The school board gave considera-
tion to the matter and referred it to a
special committee. On July 10, 1918, a
special hearing was held before the school
board on the subject. President Somers
reported at that time that no action had
as yet been taken by the Board of
Education, as no report had been received
by the committee. It is of interest to note
in this connection that on May 2, 1918, the
Chamber of Commerce of New York City
recommended the establishment of a Bu-
reau of School Lunches.

It has been stated that in an investiga-
tion made in schools in the neighborhood
of Public School 40 38 per cent of the
boys and 33 per cent of the girls were
found suffering from malnutrition. It is
quite possible, in view of existing abnor-
mal conditions, this ratio may be even
higher next year. To my mind, the ques-
tion of malnutrition should not be the im-
pelling motive in determining the course
of action of the Board of Education. There
are many who contend that the problem of
malnutrition should be solved in the home
and not in the school.
There are, however, distinct educational

reasons why a school luncheon system is
desirable. It is quite customary in some
private schools, as a part of the pedagogi-
cal plan, to keep supervision of pupils not
merely during the school period, but dur-
ing the play period. To meet this situa-
tion the schools provide luncheons as a
matter of course. Industry has for some
years recognized the desirability of keep-
ing its employes in the best physical con-
dition so as to obtain the highest efficiency.
The luncheon and cafeteria are to-day
firmly established in many industrial
plants as a part of the machinery needed
to insure the best results. In some of
these lunchrooms food is provided at cost.
Others have gone a step further and as a
measure of good business policy furnished
luncheons to employes at the expense of
the employer. There is no thought of
charity attached to this. It is considered
a far-sighted business policy. It is time
that in our educational system we realized
that the same principle should apply.

With the statement made by President
Somers showing his general approval of
a school lunch system, may we not hope
that the Board of Education will take de-
finite action in the near future to inaugu-
rate the introduction of such a system in
the schools of New York City during the
coming school year? LEE K. FRANKEL
New York, Aug. 8, 1918.

The New Jersey Doorkeeper

To the Editor of The Tribune.
Sir: The Administration appears to be
afflicted just at present with too much
tumulty. Apparently the President's pri-
vate secretary looks upon himself very
much as that Texas doorkeeper did years
ago when he wrote his friends that he
was a "bigger" man than old Grant.
M. T. B.